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INDIAN NOTES MONOGRAPHS

EDITED BY F. W. HODGE



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A SERIES OF PUBLICA-
TIONS RELATING TO THE
AMERICAN ABORIGINES

AIMS AND OBJECTS

OF THE

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN
INDIAN, HEYE FOUNDATION

(FOURTH PRINTING, REVISED)

NEW YORK

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYE FOUNDATION

1929

THIS series of INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS is devoted to the publication of the results of studies by members of the staff and by collaborators of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and is uniform with HISPANIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, published by the Hispanic Society of America, with which organization this Museum is in cordial coöperation.

A List of Publications of the Museum will be sent on request.

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYE FOUNDATION

BROADWAY AT 155TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY





MAIN BUILDING OF THE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN,
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AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN HEYER FOUNDATION

THIS Museum occupies a unique position among institutions, in that its sole aim is to gather and to preserve for students everything useful in illustrating and elucidating the ethnology of the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere, and to disseminate by means of its publications the knowledge thereby gained.

INCEPTION

The Museum had its inception when its Founder and present Director, pursuing his interest in the material culture of the American Indians, commenced the systematic accumulation of objects pertaining thereto. The first important collection was procured in 1903, a representative gathering of earthenware vessels from prehistoric Pueblo ruins in Socorro county, New Mexico; in the following year a similar collection that had been found in a cave in eastern Arizona was obtained; and trips to Porto Rico, to Mexico, and to Costa Rica and Panama, by associates of Mr Heyer, resulted in other gatherings of important artifacts. These objects,

with those previously assembled, formed a nucleus to which accessions have continuously been made until at the present time the specimens illustrating the archeology and ethnology of the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere number many hundreds of thousands.

SOUTH AMERICA

But the first comprehensive plans for systematic research among the Indians and their remains were not fully developed until 1906, in which year Mr Heye became associated with Prof. Marshall H. Saville, of Columbia University, who planned a series of researches to cover the archeology of the Andean and coast regions of South America from southern Ecuador northward to Darien, thence to the West Indies. In the commencement of this research Mr Heye was fortunate in having the active interest and aid of his mother, the late Marie Antoinette Heye, through whose coöperation Professor Saville's studies were made possible. In all, nine field seasons have been spent in the area mentioned. In 1907 Professor Saville had the assistance of the late George H. Pepper, who assumed immediate charge of the excavations inland from Manta in the Province of Manabi, Ecuador; in 1910 the aid of Dr Manuel Gamio, Director of Anthropology and Inspector of Monuments of Mexico; while in 1908 and 1909 Dr S. A. Barrett, now Director of the Milwaukee Public Museum, carried to completion an ethnologic study

of the almost unknown Cayapa Indians of north-western Ecuador, the results of which have been embodied in a monograph which has been published by the Museum. The results of Professor Saville's archeological work in Ecuador and Colombia have been of great importance, both from the point of view of knowledge obtained and of collections gathered, as the culture of the prehistoric tribes of the regions explored has for the first time been made known. One of the immediate results of these studies is the report on *The Antiquities of Manabi, Ecuador*, issued in two quarto volumes in 1907 and 1910. The artifacts from Ecuador, and later from Colombia, consist chiefly of earthenware vessels, some of them large burial urns, stone objects (including many massive carved seats), and ornaments of gold and platinum.

WEST INDIES

Soon after the South American research was initiated, an archeological survey of the West Indies was commenced, in 1907, the late Reverend Thomas Huckerby undertaking that pertaining to St Vincent, subsequently extending the reconnaissance to Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, Carriacou, Cannouan, and many smaller islands of the Lesser Antilles, and of the Windward Islands, the collections illustrating the culture of the early West Indians being very numerous and comprehensive.

The work begun by Mr Huckerby was extended

in 1912 by the late Theodoor de Booy, who in that year became attached to the staff of what had become popularly known as the "Heye Museum." Many journeys were made to the islands by Mr de Booy in the interest of the Museum, first to the Bahamas and Caicos, later to Jamaica, Santo Domingo, eastern Cuba, Margarita, Trinidad, the Dutch Indies, and the Virgin Islands immediately after their transfer to the United States, during all of which, extending to the year 1918, he was notably successful in gaining information and objective material. The work of the Museum in the West Indies has resulted in an accumulation of artifacts that exceed in number and importance all others from those islands throughout the world. Many of the objects are unique.

Visits to the West Indies were also made in the joint interest of the Museum and of the Smithsonian Institution by Dr J. Walter Fewkes of the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington, who conducted archeological explorations in St Vincent and Trinidad. Subsequently Mr M. R. Harrington, of the Museum staff, following Mr de Booy's reconnaissance, proceeded to eastern Cuba, where archeological studies of prime importance were conducted, resulting in the determination of the cultural sequence of the early aborigines and in gathering many artifacts of the highest scientific value. These results also have been published.

UNITED STATES

While these researches were being made and collections of materials obtained beyond our immediate borders, work at home was not neglected; indeed, so extensively were collections being gathered in the United States that the Museum was twice compelled to move from limited temporary quarters. Mr Harrington had long been a student of the ethnology and archeology of the Indians of the United States, and had sojourned among many tribes and in many localities in behalf of the Museum, commencing in 1908. The results of his field trips have been most prolific, and through them the Museum's collections have been enriched in a manner that seemed impossible at the time the work was commenced. Especially noteworthy among the objects thus procured are a large number of sacred bundles, or packs, from numerous tribes, formerly used in connection with scalping, war, tattooing, and other ceremonies. Rare in themselves, these bundles are especially valuable to ethnology both by reason of the insight into the esoteric life of the Indians which they afford, and because they are usually the repositories of various objects of the kind often buried with the dead and thus lost to science.

OTHER EXPEDITIONS

Many other ethnological expeditions have been made, and to various localities, notable among which

were the journeys of the late Alanson Skinner to the Menomini Indians of Wisconsin, and to the Bribri Indians of Costa Rica; of Mr Donald A. Cadzow to the Athapascan and Algonquian tribes of the far Northwest; of Mr E. H. Davis to the tribes of the Southwestern deserts, southern California, and northwestern Mexico; of Mr G. W. Avery to Lower California and to the Seri of Tiburon island in the Gulf of California; of Dr Frank G. Speck among the Montagnais, Mistassini, and other tribes of Canada, and the Penobscot and related tribes of Maine; of Messrs Hodge and Nusbaum to the Havasupai of Cataract cañon, Arizona; of Dr T. T. Waterman among the Puget Sound Indians, and of Mr W. Wildschut among the Crows, Blackfeet, Shoshoni, and Arapaho, from which and other tribes he succeeded in procuring more than 300 medicine bundles, including the sacred pipe and beaver bundles of the Blackfeet and the skull bundles of the Crows, thus adding materially to the already remarkable collection of such objects in the Museum.

OTHER ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK

Pursuing its archeological work, the Museum in 1914 explored a Munsee Indian cemetery at Minisink, near Montague, New Jersey, revealing its historic occupancy; in 1915 the great Nacoochee mound in Georgia, a noted Cherokee site, was excavated, likewise several mounds in North Carolina; in 1916 Mr Warren K. Moorehead of Phillips Acad-

emy and Mr Alanson Skinner of the Museum explored several sites along the Susquehanna, and Mr Skinner also conducted excavations at Las Mercedes, Costa Rica. Dr Thomas Gann, in 1916-17, conducted important archeological studies, in behalf of the Museum, in British Honduras. More recently much work of the same general character has been done in New York state, especially at Inwood on Manhattan Island, on Long Island, and in Cayuga and Jefferson counties. Among the most important of the investigations in New York City were those conducted at Throgs Neck and Clasons Point, at sites that were still inhabited at the coming of the Dutch in the seventeenth century. This work was made possible by the liberality of Samuel Riker, Jr., Esq., a trustee of the Museum, who manifested his interest in this and in other ways and who contributed also the means for the publication of the results of the Throgs Neck and Clasons Point field-work.

Productive of important results, both in the way of information and of collections, was an expedition to Kane county, Utah, in the autumn of 1920, by Mr Jesse L. Nusbaum, where an ancient site of the so-called Basket-makers was thoroughly explored. For the important finds there made the Museum is indebted to General T. Coleman du Pont, who afforded the means for conducting the work and of publishing the results.

The investigations noted have been productive of

many objects, consisting of pottery, stone, bone, shell, wood, fabrics, basketry, etc., such as characterize ancient Indian culture in different localities and during various periods, but as the results have been published in the main, it is necessary to allude to them only in this general way. One of the most important fields of archeological research in the United States in which the Museum has engaged was carried on in 1916 and 1917 by Mr Harrington in Arkansas, where extended excavation enabled the identification of the sites as Caddo. This and subsequent work in Tennessee was done at the instance of Clarence B. Moore, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose own investigations of Indian mounds in the South, covering a period of many years, have added so much to our knowledge of the archeology of that region, and whose recent valued gifts of archeological specimens, derived from his own excavations, have added so much to the Museum's collections.

In 1922-23 a number of rockshelters were examined along White river in the heart of the Ozark region of northwestern Arkansas. Fortunately many of these shelters were exceedingly dry, resulting in the preservation of many articles, usually perishable, left by the prehistoric occupants, including among other things, basketry, textiles, and wooden objects. Of these the expedition secured a large collection, as well as a series of the more ordinary stone and bone specimens. The cane basketry resembles the types characteristic of the tribes once

living about the mouth of the Mississippi, but the presence of coiled basketry, pieces of feather and rabbit-skin robes, the atlatl or spear-thrower with its darts, the metate, the basketry water-bottle lined with pitch, the wrapped legging, the woven sandal, and certain other features point toward some connection with the Southwest. Of special interest is the light shed on the people's agriculture by the finding of several woven bags containing seeds, among which were corn, beans, squashes, gourds, and sunflowers. Tobacco seed-heads and leaves were also found. A hoe with its mussel-shell blade still attached to its wooden handle with thongs of bark, and a hatchet with a crudely chipped flint blade set in its original haft of oak, figure prominently in the collection. Subsequently researches of a similar character, carried on in Lovelock cave, Nevada, with the coöperation of the University of California, were productive of a large and marvelously preserved collection of prehistoric artifacts.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

No aboriginal American culture was developed so highly as that of the tribes of Mexico and Central America; hence, as above alluded to, the earliest plans of the founder and Director of the Museum included the exploitation of those vast and important fields as soon as the opportunity was afforded. To this end several expeditions were made to Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, and Costa

Rica by Professor Saville in 1913 and the years following, and the opportunity was further increased soon after the definite establishment of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in 1916, and the selection of its board of trustees. Ever interested in the advancement of knowledge, James B. Ford, Esq., one of the trustees, who died in 1928, pursued his policy of aiding scientific endeavor when he assumed pecuniary responsibility for much of the research conducted by the Museum in the countries to the south, as well as for many of the rare and important collections which it has been so fortunate as to procure; and it was due to Mr Ford's further interest that the Central American investigations were now enlarged. These generous gifts, which have made the Museum preëminent in many ways, so far as Central America is concerned, have been augmented by Minor C. Keith, Esq., also a trustee, through his liberal donation of the largest collection of Costa Rican earthenware extant, and by Harmon W. Hendricks, Esq., likewise a trustee, who made it possible for the Museum to acquire, among other treasures, a marvelous sculptured vase from Guatemala—a gem of aboriginal handiwork, a description of which has been published in the form of a *Leaflet* through Mr Hendricks' further generosity.¹ The importance of the Keith collection was manifested by a specialist who used it as the basis of an elaborate

¹ Mr Hendricks' death followed that of Mr Ford in March, 1928, by less than two days.

memoir on the ceramic art of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, published by the Museum.

OTHER BENEFACTIONS

In the matter of other collections Mr Hendricks was generous almost beyond measure. Thousands of priceless ethnological and archeological objects have been contributed by him from time to time—objects such as one would scarcely have believed to exist outside of museums. And not only this, for Mr Hendricks made possible the excavation of the ruins of Hawikuh, one of the famed “Seven Cities of Cibola,” occupied by the Zuñi Indians of New Mexico from prehistoric time until 1670, a work that was in progress by the Hendricks-Hodge Expedition from 1917 to 1923 under the continued charge of Mr F. W. Hodge. In 1923 a joint expedition by the Museum and Mr Louis C. G. Clarke, director of the Cambridge University Museum, England, conducted under the immediate supervision of Dr S. K. Lothrop at Kechipauan, the ruins of another Zuñi pueblo in New Mexico, resulted in shedding additional light on the culture of its early occupants.

GIFTS BY TRUSTEES

In this brief summary only a few of the gifts made by trustees of the Museum, important as they are, can be mentioned. As proof of the interest he has always manifested, Mr Hendricks presented, besides

those mentioned, various large collections, including numerous polychrome vessels from the celebrated Casas Grandes of Chihuahua; two Penn wampum treaty belts, procured in London; a large number of gold ornaments from Colombia; a collection of archeological objects from Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania; a collection of archeological and ethnological specimens from the Chokoi tribe of Panama, and of ethnologic artifacts from the Plains Indians, gathered at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, about 1850; a collection of native woven blankets, belts, etc., from the Southwest and northern Mexico; and another illustrating the culture of the Yurok Indians of northern California.

Of no less importance and scientific value were the gifts by Mr Ford, preëminent among which is a collection of seventeen mosaic objects consisting of wooden shields, masks, and an ear-ornament inlaid with turquois and other stones from Mexico (described and illustrated in a special volume published by the Museum). Until recently only twenty-four major examples of mosaic work had come to light and been placed on record by printed description and illustration. Of these, twenty-three are in Europe. The other specimen, from a cave in Honduras, is in possession of this Museum, also a gift from Mr Ford. Other gifts by this benefactor include extensive archeological collections from the California islands; the Lady Blake collection from the West Indies; many ivory carvings of the Eskimo; ethnologic ob-

jects illustrating the life of the Cree, and of the Eskimo of Hudson bay, Bering strait, and the Yukon territory; collections of antiquities from Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Brazil, and British Honduras (the latter including a fine series of painted Maya vases); and an Inca textile of the early colonial period, a marvel of aboriginal American art.

So extensive and important are the aboriginal artifacts presented by Messrs Ford and Hendricks, in addition to their benefactions in other ways, that it is no exaggeration to say that the collections which bear their names would form a worthy nucleus for any museum. Another trustee, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Esq., has given to the Museum the important G. T. Arms collection of archeological and ethnological material from Chile; while to another, Dr Archer M. Huntington, the Museum is indebted, in the way of collections alone, for an album of original water-color drawings of Indian subjects by George Catlin, and for other important accessions.

THE MUSEUM BUILDING

Indeed, the Museum owes much to the liberality of its trustees and to their active interest in its endeavors. Crowded in its quarters in a loft building, it was Dr Huntington who made possible the erection of a fireproof edifice to house its treasures, by the gift of a tract of land adjacent to The Hispanic Society of America, The American Geographical Society, The American Numismatic Soci-

ety, and the American Academy of Arts and Letters, while other trustees, together with other friends of the Museum project, contributed liberally to the funds required for the building and its equipment.

VALUED CONTRIBUTIONS

Likewise generous have been those whose only direct relations with the Museum are their interest in its aims and objects. Among these are Mrs Thea Heye, wife of the Director, whose name is not only borne upon thousands of priceless objects, including those forming a collection of Mocoa ethnological material from Venezuela and an outstanding collection of ancient Mexican objects, but who has met the expense of expeditions to Santa Catalina and San Miguel islands, and to Santa Barbara, California, as well as to various other fields, which have been productive of collections unequalled in their comprehensiveness and in their value to the study of the culture of former aboriginal peoples. Among the many valued gifts from Mrs Heye, special mention should be made of a collection of California basketry and of the entire shrunken body of a man from the Jivaro Indians of Ecuador, the result of the same process by which the well-known shrunken heads are produced by this tribe. Especially noteworthy among the other benefactors of the Museum are: the late Miss Edith Hendricks, who presented collections of ethnological specimens from the upper Amazon and of antique material from the Iowa tribe,

as well as other objects; Mrs Charles R. Carr, of Warren, Rhode Island, an archeological collection from an historic Indian site at Burr's hill, the result of her husband's excavations; W. de F. Haynes, Esq., who contributed rare archeological objects from South Carolina and from Tennessee and adjacent states; the late W. J. Mackay, an Iroquois archeological collection from northern New York and Ontario; Rev. William R. Blackie, his collection representing the archeology of Westchester county, New York; Homer E. Sargent, Esq., and the late Mrs Russell Sage, notable collections of Indian basketry; Reginald Pelham Bolton, Esq., who not only has given various archeological specimens from New York City and vicinity, but has contributed of his valued services without stint in the Museum's field-work; the late Rodman Wanamaker, twelve sculptured stones from Guatemala, including a large and unique slab; Dr George Bird Grinnell, a valuable collection of ethnological objects from the Cheyenne and Blackfoot tribes; Gordon MacCreagh, Esq., numerous artifacts illustrating the ethnology of the Tukano Indians of the Brazil-Colombia border. Altogether, the specimens presented to the Museum since its foundation, by those connected with it only through sympathy with its endeavors, number about 30,000.

STUDY COLLECTIONS

So greatly and so rapidly did the collections of the Museum increase that within a few years they out-

grew the main building (see the frontispiece), consequently the objects exhibited are only a small part of those in the Museum's possession. Owing to these limitations of space it became necessary to present to the public view only relatively small synoptic series of objects illustrating, in an admittedly meager way, the culture of the Indians which they represent. But the main object of the Museum is not to appeal to the general public, welcome as it will be to view the exhibits; rather it is the aim to afford to serious students every facility for utilizing the collections in their researches. To this end, and to meet a most pressing need for additional space, Dr Archer M. Huntington again came forward with a generous offer of a tract of about six acres in the Borough of the Bronx, which was accepted by the Board of Trustees. Subsequently, through the continued interest and liberality of the friends of the Museum a fireproof building was erected on a small part of the site, in which all the collections not housed in the main structure on Broadway are now installed for the use of students.

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Pursuant to the policy of the Director to expand the activities of the Museum as opportunity afforded, there was established, under the patronage of Dr James B. Clemens, a division of physical anthropology, now in immediate charge of Dr Bruno Oettinger, which has the care and study of the

skeletal material obtained. Several brochures have resulted from Dr Oetteking's studies of these collections.

PUBLICATION

Following the issue of the two quarto volumes on the Antiquities of Manabi, Ecuador, the publications were confined to a series of *Contributions from the Museum*, consisting largely of articles by members of the staff, reprinted from scientific journals. In the spring of 1919, however, following his liberal patronage especially in the direction of the physical needs of the Museum, Dr Huntington contributed the means for the publication of a series of *Indian Notes and Monographs*, which not only affords an unusual opportunity for disseminating the results of studies by members of the staff and by the Museum's collaborators, but which has greatly stimulated activity in this direction. It is therefore due to Dr Huntington's interest that the Museum, even in the short time during which his generous gifts have been available, has been enabled to issue (to March, 1929) ninety works in the series mentioned, ranging in size from a few to many hundreds of pages and most of them profusely illustrated, in addition to five completed volumes of *Indian Notes* comprising nearly two hundred articles, with many illustrations. A list of the publications of the Museum will be sent on application.





POST-CARDS IN COLOR, ILLUSTRATING PHASES OF INDIAN LIFE AND ART

THE MUSEUM now has for sale, at fifty cents per set, two sets of colored post-cards, one set of a dozen illustrating archeological and the other set ethnological subjects. For each set there is a special envelope, appropriately embellished with an Indian design in colors. The cards themselves, which are beautifully printed by the Helio-type process, illustrate the following subjects.

Archeological Subjects

1. Prehistoric pottery vessel from an excavation in San Salvador, Republic of Salvador.
2. Prehistoric cylindrical Mayan jar from Yascaran, Honduras.
3. Decorated double-mouthed bottles of the prehistoric Nasca culture of Peru.
4. Prehistoric effigy vase from Nicoya, Costa Rica.
5. Jars from the prehistoric ruins of Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico.
6. Prehistoric vessel embellished with painted patterns and with human effigies, from Recuay, Peru.
7. Effigy vessel from Mississippi county, Arkansas.
8. Earthenware incense burner from British Honduras.
9. Sculptured alabaster vase from Honduras.
10. Ancient carved and painted mirror from Peru.
11. Carved stone receptacle from the Valley of Mexico.
12. Jade chisels from Alaska.



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Ethnological Subjects

13. Human bodies shrunk after the removal of all the bones by the Jivaro Indians of Tierra Oriente, Ecuador.
14. Head-dress, wands, and whistles used in ceremony by the Hupa Indians of California.
15. Deerskin coat, decorated in painted and rubbed designs. Naskapi Indians of northeastern Canada.
16. Sioux shirt made of deerskin, decorated with porcupine-quills, scalp-locks, and painted lines.
17. Ceremonial mask of carved and painted wood. Auk division of the Tlingit of southern Alaska.
18. Head-dress and wands used in a Corn dance by the Zúñi Indians of New Mexico.
19. Shirt woven of mountain-goat wool, used in ceremony by the Chilkat Indians of Alaska.
20. Feather head-dress worn by the Caraja Indians of Rio Araguaya, States of Matto Grosso and Goyaz, Brazil.
21. A typical tipi of the Indians of the northern plains.
22. Jivaro Indian in dance regalia. Ecuador.
23. Pueblo water-jars from Acoma and Zúñi, New Mexico.
24. A small plaza of Zúñi pueblo, New Mexico, during the performance of a Rain dance.

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN,

HEYER FOUNDATION,

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New York, N. Y.

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